This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات هامة عن نوعية ماء الشرب في منطقتك. يرجى ترجمته، أو ابحث التقرير مع صديق لك يفهم هذه المعلومات جيداً.

Arabic

这份报告中有些重要的信息，讲到关于您所在社区的水的品质。请您找人翻译一下，或者请能看得懂这份报告的朋友给您解释一下。

Chinese

Cé rapport contient de information importantes concernant votrea eau potable. Veuillez traduire, ou parlez avec quelqu' un qui peut le comprendre.

French

Der Bericht enthält wichtige informatienen über die Wasser-qualität in threr Umgebung. Der Bericht sollte entweder offiziell uebersetzt werden, oder sprechen Sie mit Freunden oder Bekannten, die gute Englischkenntnisse besitzen

German

इस रिपोर्ट में "पीने के पानी" के विषय पर बहुत जरूरी जानकारी दी गई है। कृपया इसका अनुवाद कीजिये, या किसी जानकार से इस बारे में पूछिये।

Hindi

この資料には、あなたの飲料水についての大切な情報が書かれています。内容をよく理解するために、日本語に翻訳して読むか説明を受けてください。

Japanese

이 보고서에는 귀하가 거주하는 지역의 수질에 관한 중요한 정보가 들어 있습니다. 이것을 번역하거나 충분히 이해하시는 친구와 상의하십시오.

Korean

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Spanish

Bản báo cáo có ghi những chi tiết quan trọng về phẩm chất nước trong cộng đồng quý vị. Hãy nhờ người thông dịch, hoặc hỏi một người bạn biết rõ về vấn đề này.

Vietnamese

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2004 Water Quality Report

Trabuco Canyon Water District

The 2004 Water Quality Report

Drinking Water Quality

Since 1990, California water utilities have been providing an annual Water Quality Report to their customers. This year's report covers calendar year 2003 water quality testing and has been prepared in compliance with new regulations called for in the 1996 reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The reauthorization charged the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with updating and strengthening the tap water regulatory program and changed the report's due date to July 1.

Want Additional Information?

There's a wealth of information on the internet about Drinking Water Quality and water issues in general. Some good sites — both local and national — to begin your own investigation are:

Municipal Water District of Orange County
www.mwdoc.com

Orange County Water District
www.ocwd.org

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
www.mwdh20.com

California Department of Health Services, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management
www.dhs.cahwnet.gov/ps/ddwem

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/safewater/

EPA and the California Department of Health Services (DHS) are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards. To ensure that your tap water is safe to drink,The EPA and DHS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. The federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) also sets regulations for bottled water.

The Trabuco Canyon Water District (TCWD) vigilantly safeguards its water supply and, as in years past, the water delivered to your home meets the standards required by the state and federal regulatory agencies. In some cases, TCWD goes beyond what is required to monitor for additional contaminants that have known health risks. The contaminants listed below, specifically including MTBE, were NOT DETECTED in TCWD'S water during 2003.

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to establish regulations for those contaminants.

If you have any questions about your water, please contact us for answers…

For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact Ryan Bonner at (949) 858-0277. The Water District Board of Directors meets the third Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the District's Administration Building located at 32003 Dove Canyon Drive, Trabuco Canyon, California 92679. The public is encouraged to attend.

For more information about the health effects of the listed contaminants in the following tables, call the Environmental Protection Agency hotline at (800) 426-4791.

What You Need to Know, …and How it May Affect You

Sources of Supply

Your drinking water is a blend of mostly groundwater from the Orange County groundwater basin and also surface water imported by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Metropolitan's imported water source is mostly the Colorado River, with augmentation by the State Water project from northern California. Your groundwater comes from a natural underground reservoir managed by the Orange County Water District that stretches from the Prado Dam and fans across the northwestern portion of Orange County, excluding the communities of Brea and La Habra, and stretching as far south as the El Toro 'Y'. Your groundwater comes from the Lang Well, the Rose Well, and the U.S. Well.

Basic Information About Drinking Water Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the layers of the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of human or animal activity. For most people, the presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean water may be a health risk.

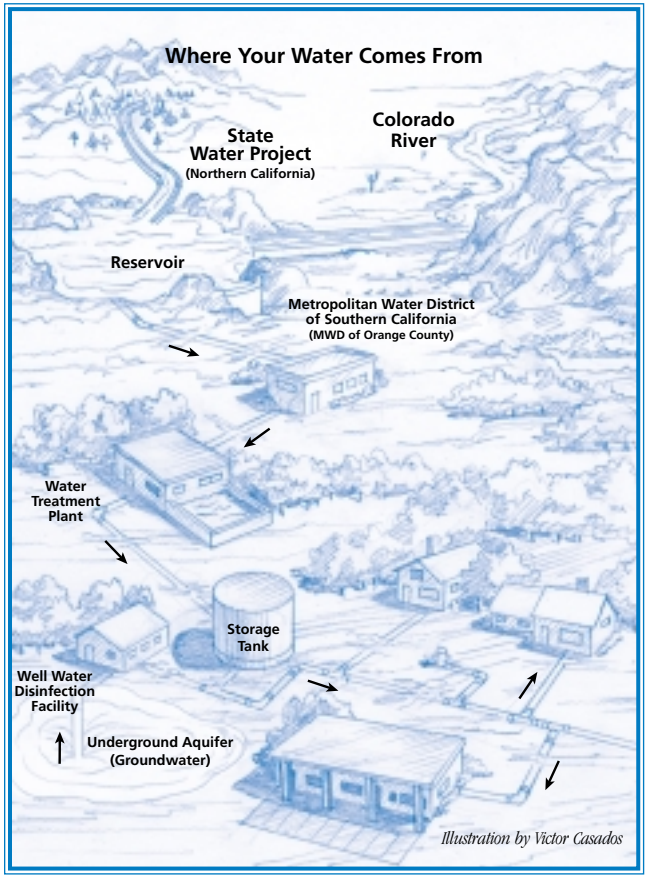
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The organism comes from animal and/or human wastes and may be in surface water. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, which did not detect it in the water, tested your surface water for *Cryptosporidium* in 2003. If it ever is detected, *Cryptosporidium* is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

The EPA and the Federal Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from EPA's safe drinking water hotline at (800) 426-4791 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Eastern Time (6 a.m. to 2 p.m. in California).



Water Distribution System: Imported water supplied by Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (via MWD of Orange County) and piped to your community by your local water retailer. Local groundwater is pumped out of the ground and provided by your local water retailer.

Immuno-compromised people

Some people may be more vulnerable to constituents in the water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as those with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have had organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

Aresenic

The maximum allowable level of arsenic in drinking water, also called the maximum contaminant level or MCL, is 50 milligrams per liter (mg/L). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recently reduced the arsenic MCL to 10 mg/L. All water systems must comply with this new standard by 2006. The State of California Department of Health Services is in the process of reviewing the arsenic MCL and may propose a revised MCL below 10 mg/L sometime in 2004. The following advisory is issued because in 2003 we recorded an arsenic measurement in the drinking water supply between 5 to 10 mg/L. Although the level of arsenic in your tap water is well below the current MCL and would also comply with the new federal standard, it may be within the range of MCL options being considered by the State of California.

While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Import (Metropolitan) Water Assessment

In December 2002, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California completed its source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to recreation, urban/storm water runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan by phone at (213) 217-6850.

Source Water Assessment

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Trabuco Canyon Water District was completed in November 2002. The water sources are considered most vulnerable to contaminants associated with historic gas stations, septic systems, agricultural/irrigation wells, above and below ground storage tanks and mining activities. There have been no contaminants detected in TCWD'S water associated with these activities. The only detections of contaminants are associated with naturally occuring salts, naturally occuring radiochemicals, and low level organics. A copy of the complete assessment is available at Trabuco Canyon Water District. You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Ryan Bonner at (949) 858-0277.

Contaminants Not Detected

The Trabuco Canyon Water District (TCWD) vigilantly safeguards its water supply and, as in years past, the water delivered to your home meets the standards required by the state and federal regulatory agencies. In some cases, TCWD goes beyond what is required to monitor for additional contaminants that have known health risks. The contaminants listed below, specifically including Chromium and MTBE, were NOT DETECTED in TCWD'S water during 2002.

1,1-Dichloroethane
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene
1,3-Dichloropropane
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Alachlor
Antimony
Atrazine
Benzene
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chlordane
Chlorothalonil
Chromium
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
Copper
Diazinon
Dichlorofluoromethane
Dichlorvos
Disulfoton
Endrin
Ethoprop
Ethylbenzene
Fecal coliform and E.coli
Heptachlor
Heptachlor epoxide
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Lead
Mercury
Methoxychlor
Molinate (Ordram)
Nickel
Nitrogen Phosphorous Pesticides
PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)
Pentachlorophenol
Simazine
Styrene
Toluene
Toxaphene
Trichlorofluoromethane
Total Coliform Bacteria
Vinyl Chloride
Xylenes

Definitions

Public Health Goal (PHG)
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Public health goals are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Maximum contaminant level goals are set by the EPA.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the public health goals and maximum contaminant level goals as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)
MCL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Treatment Technique
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variance
State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Measurements
Water is sampled and tested throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in parts per million (ppm), parts per billion (ppb), parts per trillion (ppt), and even parts per quadrillion (ppq).

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Trabuco Canyon Water District Dimension Water Treatment Plant

Chemical	MCL	PHG, or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radiologicals						
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	n/a	<3	ND – 5.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals						
Aluminum (ppm)	1 / 0.2*	0.6	0.18	ND – 0.28	No	Water treatment chemical
Antimony (ppb)	6	20	8.0	ND – 10	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	50	n/a	7.0	ND – 23	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	0.1	0.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.29	0.19 – 0.43	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	0.3	ND – 0.6	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	0.35	0.2 – 0.4	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Secondary Standards*						
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	81	ND – 85	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	1	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	1	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	950	870 – 980	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	2.4	ND – 4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	650	520 – 700	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants Requiring Monitoring						
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	76	35 – 90	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	32	18 – 44	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	<4	ND – 6	n/a	Rocket fuel in Colorado River
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	4.9	ND – 6	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.6	7.3 – 7.7	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	93	63 – 102	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	138	110 – 145	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	320	270 – 345	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness $CaCO_3$ (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	19	16 – 20	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units; ND = not detected; n/a = not applicable;
< = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal;
*Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Turbidity - combined filter effluent	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.16	No	Soil run-off
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.5 NTU	95%	100	No	Soil run-off

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. Low turbidity in Trabuco Canyon Water District's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a "treatment technique." A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.

Trabuco Canyon Water District Distribution System Water Quality

	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	36	ND - 74	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	17	ND - 30	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	0.7	ND - 2.0	No	Disinfectant added for treatment
Color (color units)	15*	1	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	1	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	0.24	0.17 - 0.41	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Thirteen locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids; twelve locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity.
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units;
ND = not detected; *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

	Action Level (AL)	Health Goal	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL / Number of Sites	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	2	<5	0 / 34	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.17	0.12	0 / 34	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Every three years, at least 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples was collected in 2003. Lead was detected in one home, but did not exceed the action level. Copper was detected in 31 samples, but none exceeded the action level. The regulatory action level is the concentration which, if exceeded in more than ten percent of the homes tested, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Trabuco Canyon Water District complied with the lead and copper action levels.

Trabuco Canyon Water District Groundwater Quality

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ppb)	50	n/a	2.0	ND – 6.0	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (ppm)	1	2	<0.1	ND – 0.1	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.23	0.11 – 0.45	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrate (ppm as N)	10	10	0.1	ND – 0.2	No	2003	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm as N)	10	10	0.25	ND – 0.3	No	2003	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Selenium (ppb)	50	(50)	9.0	ND – 10	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.1	5.0	ND – 6.0	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Secondary Standards*							
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	18	16 – 20	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	1	ND - 1	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	3*	n/a	<1	ND - 1	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	740	680 - 780	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	184	158 - 198	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	523	510 - 540	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	0.16	ND - - 0.36	No	2003	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Unregulated Contaminants Requiring Monitoring							
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	90	85 - 100	n/a	2003	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	<1	ND - 5.0	n/a	2003	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	21	20 - 24	n/a	2003	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	2.0	ND - 4.0	n/a	2003	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (units)	Not Regulated	n/a	7.1	7.0 - 7.4	n/a	2003	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	26	25 - 30	n/a	2003	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	174	160 - 200	n/a	2003	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	359	325 - 370	n/a	2003	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness $CaCO_3$ (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	18	17 - 20	n/a	2003	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	5	1.5 - 6.0	n/a	2003	Erosion of natural deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units; ND = not detected; n/a = not applicable;
< = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal
µmho/cm = micromho per centimeter; *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG, or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radiologicals – Tested in 2003						
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	n/a	<1	ND – 2.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	n/a	4.1	ND – 5.9	No	Decay of man-made or natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.5	<2	ND – 2.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals – Tested in 2003						
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.1	ND – 0.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate and Nitrite as N (ppm)	10	10	0.6	ND – 1.4	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	0.6	ND – 1.4	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Secondary Standards* – Tested in 2003						
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	81	67 – 105	No	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Color (color units)	15*	n/a	1	1	No	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity (LSI)	non-corrosive	n/a	0.1	-0.2 – 0.4	No	Elemental balance in water
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600*	n/a	671	518 – 890	No	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	109	41 – 177	No	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000*	n/a	384	278 – 528	No	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5*	n/a	0.05	0.04 – 0.06	No	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits
Unregulated Chemicals – Tested in 2003						
Alkalinity (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	89	73 – 112	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Boron (ppb)	Not Regulated	n/a	140	100 – 160	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	37	24 – 56	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Hardness, total (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	164	109 – 237	n/a	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	Not Regulated	n/a	9.6	6.4 – 14	n/a	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	18	12 – 24	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH units)	Not Regulated	n/a	8.2	8.0 – 8.3	n/a	Hydrogen ion concentration
Potassium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	3.2	2.7 – 4.0	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	68	55 – 87	n/a	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits

ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; pCi/L = picoCuries per liter; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units; µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter;
ND = not detected; < = average is less than the detection limit for reporting purposes; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; (MCLG) = federal MCL Goal;
PHG = California Public Health Goal; n/a = not applicable; LSI = Langelier Saturation Index; *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard.

Turbidity - combined filter effluent	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurements	TT Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
1) Highest single turbidity measurement	0.3 NTU	0.06	No	Soil run-off
2) Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU	95%	100%	No	Soil run-off

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water, an indication of particulate matter, some of which might include harmful microorganisms. Low turbidity in Metropolitan's treated water is a good indicator of effective filtration. Filtration is called a treatment technique. A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water that are difficult and sometimes impossible to measure directly.